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TERMS OF THE
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Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
To incorporate a company to build a bridge over the Eastern Branch of Potowmack, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets east, in the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following persons, viz. William Prout, William Marbury, Samuel N. Smallwood, Timothy Wim, and Adam Lindsay, or any three of them, be, and are hereby, constituted a board of commissioners, with full power and authority to open, or cause to be opened, books for receiving and entering subscriptions, for raising a capital stock, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, for the purpose of erecting a bridge between eleventh and twelfth streets east, in the city of Washington, over the eastern branch, to the most convenient landing on the opposite shore, and making such other incidental works and destroying such other incidental expenses, as shall be required by this act, or deemed necessary or expedient by the company, hereinafter named; the time, place, and manner, of receiving and entering such subscriptions, to be determined by the said board of commissioners, and duly advertised in such newspapers as they may deem expedient: Provided, that the time [to] be fixed upon, by the said board of commissioners, for opening books for receiving said subscriptions, shall be on or before the second Monday in March next, and that no subscription shall be received; unless the sum of ten dollars be first paid into the hands of the person authorized to receive the same, on each share subscribed for.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever two hundred of the said shares shall be subscribed for, all persons who may then be, or hereafter may become, the actual holders or proprietors of shares in the said capital stock, either as subscribers for the same, or as the legal representatives, successors, or assigns, of such subscribers, shall be, and they are hereby, made and created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Navy Yard Bridge Company," and by that name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and do and suffer all acts, matters, and things, which a body politic and corporate may lawfully do and suffer; and may have a common seal, and the same may break and alter at pleasure, and may make all bye-laws, rules, and regulations, and ordinances, for the good government of said company, and for carrying into effect the objects of their institution, so that such bye-laws, rules, regulations, and ordinances, be not repugnant to the laws of the United States in force within the district of Columbia.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That at all elections for directors and officers of said company, each and every member of the said company shall be entitled to as many votes as he or she may hold shares of the capital stock of said company, and may vote by proxy, executed under their hands and seals, in the presence of two witnesses; and that when two hundred of the said shares shall be subscribed for, as aforesaid, or as soon after as may be, the said board of commissioners shall call a meeting of the company, at some convenient place in the city of Washington, giving at least three weeks notice thereof, by public advertisement, in one or more newspapers published in the district of Columbia; and the said company shall then and there elect, by ballot, five directors and a treasurer, and such other officers, agents, and servants, as the company may think fit to appoint; and as soon thereafter as a board of directors shall be formed, they shall elect one of their body to be president of the said board of directors; and all the powers, authority, and duties whatsoever, by this act vested in the said board of commissioners, shall cease and determine, and thenceforward become vested in the president and di-

rectors for the time being of the said company; and the said board of commissioners shall account to the president and directors of the said company, at their first meeting, for all moneys received by them or their agents, on account of subscriptions, and shall immediately pay over the same to the treasurer of said company. And the said directors and treasurer shall hold their offices until the first Tuesday in October next, and until a new election shall be made by the company. And there shall be helden on that day, and, annually thereafter, on every first Tuesday in October, a meeting of the said company, for the purpose of electing five directors and a treasurer, and other officers and agents, as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said shares shall be negotiable and transferable from one to another by assignments in writing, executed before two witnesses, at least, and authenticated and registered, as the said company may prescribe and direct in their by-laws and regulations, and shall be deemed personal, and not real, property; and that the shares held by any individual, shall be liable to be attached, or taken by fieri facias, to satisfy the debts due from such individual, in like manner as er personal property may be.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a meeting of the said company may, at any time, be called, at some convenient place in the city of Washington, by a majority of the directors of the company, for the time being, and by one-third of the members of the said company, or by the proprietors of one-third of the shares actually subscribed, or the legal representatives or proprietors; Provided, however, That no meeting of the said company shall be legal or valid, unless a quorum shall be formed, consisting of the majority of the members of said company, or of the proprietors of at least two-thirds of the number of shares actually subscribed for, their legal representatives, successors, or proxies, nor unless the time of such meeting be previously advertised, for three weeks successively, in one or more gazettes in the district of Columbia; and the said company shall have power, at any meeting legally called and constituted, in pursuance of this act, to displace any of their directors or officers, and to supply, by a new election, all vacancies that may happen in the directors or officers.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the amount of each share shall be paid by instalments of ten dollars, at such time as the said company shall direct; and in case any instalment or instalments shall not be paid, at the time appointed by the said company, or within ten days thereafter, the same may be recovered in the name of the said company, by warrant from a justice of the peace, if the amount due shall not exceed twenty dollars, and if the sum so due shall exceed twenty dollars, the same may be recovered by motion in the name of the said company, on ten days' notice, in any court of record in the county or district where the debtor should be found; and the said company, or the clerk of the said company, authenticated by the president, under the common seal of the said company, shall be conclusive evidence of the defendant's being a member of the company, and prima facia evidence of the amount due on the shares held by such defendant; and if such instalment be not paid within sixty days after the time limited for the payment of the same, and advertisement for four weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published in the district of Columbia, the president and directors of the said company may proceed to forfeit, for the use of the company, the share or shares of the person or persons so failing to pay.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said company be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, over the eastern branch, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, east, in the city of Washington, and the land of William Marbury, on the opposite shore of the said eastern branch, a good and sufficient bridge, at least twenty-five feet wide, of sound and suitable materials, and in all respects adequate for the passage of travellers, horses, cattle, and carriages, with a secure railing on each side, at least four feet high.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said company shall cause to be built, and kept and maintained in good repair, a convenient and sufficient draw, or passage way, at least thirty feet wide, in the said bridge, over the main channel of the branch, for the passing and repassing of vessels, by day and by night. And the said company shall, at their own cost, and without toll, cause the said draw or passage way to be hoisted, or removed, without delay, for the passage of all ves-

sels, with masts, that are unable to pass under the said draw; and if, through the unskillfulness or negligence of the person or persons employed by the said company to hoist or remove the said draw, any vessel shall be unjustly or unreasonably hindered or delayed, or shall be damaged in her hull, spars, or rigging, in passing the said draw, the said company shall be liable to the master, or the owner or owners of such vessel, for damages, at the rate of six cents per ton of such vessel, for each and every hour such vessel shall be hindered or delayed, and for all damages in her hull, masts, and rigging, as aforesaid, to be ascertained and recovered in a special action on the case, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said bridge shall be erected and built, and completed, as required by this act, the said company shall be entitled to demand and receive, by their proper agents, servants, or officers, tolls at the following rates, viz. for each foot passenger, three cents; for each person and a horse, six and one quarter of a cent; for carriages, wagons, or carts, seven cents for each wheel, and three cents for each horse, mule, or ox, drawing the same; for every other horse or mule, three cents; for cattle, three cents per head; for hogs and sheep, two cents each; Provided, That no toll shall be exacted at the said bridge, for the passage of any wagon or carriage, laden with the property of the United States, or for the drivers thereof, or for the passage of any troops of the United States, or the militia of any state, or of the district of Columbia, marching in a body, or any canon, or military equipments, belonging to the United States: Provided also, That if the number of two hundred shares shall not be subscribed within one year from the time of opening subscription books by the commissioners, as hereinbefore directed; or if the said bridge be not erected and built, and finished and completed, by this act, within three years from and after the first day of October next; or if it should remain, at any time thereafter, so out of repair for two years, as to be unsafe for travelling, then, and in that case, all the powers, authority, privileges, emoluments, and immunities, whatsoever, by this act granted to the said company, shall cease and determine, and shall become absolutely forfeited.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the company; and a majority of the said directors may provisionally supply, by their own election, any vacancies that may happen among the number of directors, or among the number of the officers of the company, and the person so elected, by the said directors, may continue in office till the next legal meeting of the company.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That in elections every thing ought not to be left to chance and hazard, for the public is easier deceived than nature perfected by art, and although it be a fact, that these senators will not proceed from the womb of virtue, it is equally true, that they will come forth endowed with a most finished education. The Liberators of Venezuela are moreover entitled to hold forever a high rank in the Republic, which is indebted to them for existence, and I do believe that posterity would observe with regret the extinction of the illustrious names of its first benefactors. I will say further, that it is for the public interest, that it is for the National honour, and that it is due from the gratitude of Venezuela, to preserve in honour to the latest posterity, a race of virtuous, prudent, and valiant men, who, overcoming every obstacle, have established the Republic at the expence of the most heroic sacrifices; and, if the People of Venezuela do not applaud and rejoice at the elevation of its benefactors, they are unworthy to be free, and never will be.

An hereditary Senate, I say again, will be the fundamental basis of the Legislative power, and consequently the basis of the whole government. It will act equally as a counterpoise to the Government and the people, and will be an intermediate Authority to deaden the arrows which these perpetual rivals are constantly shooting at each other.

In all contests the interpositions of a third person becomes the means of reconciliation, and thus will the Senate of Venezuela be the cement of the delicate edifice so liable to violent concessions.—It will be the means of calming the fury and maintaining the harmony betwixt the Members and the Head of this political body. Nothing can corrupt a Legislative Body invested with the highest honours; dependent on itself alone, without fearing any thing from the people, or expecting any thing from the government whose only object is to repress every tendency to evil, and to encourage every attempt at good, and which is deeply interested in the existence of society with which it shares adversity and prosperity.

It has been most justly remarked, that the British House of Peers is invaluable to the nation, as forming a bulwark to the Liberties of the People; and I dare add, that the Senate of Venezuela will not only be a bulwark to Liberty, but a

help to render the Republic perpetual. The Executive power in Great Britain is invested with all the Sovereign Authority fitted to it, but it is also circumscribed by a triple line of ditches, barriers, and palisades. The Sovereign is indeed the head of the Government, but his Ministers and Officers depend more on the Laws than on his Authority, because they are personally responsible, and from that responsibility not even Royal Authority can exempt them. He is commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, he makes Peace and declares War, but it is the Parliament alone which votes annually the supplies. For neutralising his Power, the person of the King is inviolable and sacred; whilst his head is left free, his hands are bound. The Sovereign of Britain has three formidable rivals, the Cabinet which is responsible to the People and to Parliament; the House of Peers, which protects the interests of the People, as representing the Nobility of which it is composed; and the House of Commons, the origin of the British Public; as the Judges are moreover responsible for the due fulfilment of the Laws, they adhere strictly to them, and the Administrators of the public money being accountable not only for their own violation of duty, but even for what the Government may do, guard against misapplication.

The more the nature of the Executive Power in Britain is examined, the more will you be inclined to think it the most perfect model for either a Monarchy, an Aristocracy, or a Democracy. In Venezuela let the executive Power be exercised by a President, appointed by the People or their Representatives, and we shall then have taken a long stride towards National felicity.

Whoever the Citizen may be that may sit that situation, he will be supported by the Constitution; authorised to do good, he cannot do evil, for submitting to the laws his Ministers will co-operate with him, and should he on the contrary attempt to infringe them, his own Ministers will leave him insulated in the midst of the Republic, and will even impeach him to the Senate. The Ministers being responsible for such offences as may be committed are the persons that govern, and it is not the least advantage of the system, that those more immediately exercising the functions of the Executive Power, take an interesting, and active part in the deliberations of the Government and consider their duties as personal.

It may happen that the President may not be a man of great talents or virtues, and notwithstanding the want of those essential qualities he may still perform the duties of his situation in a satisfactory manner, because in such case the Ministry doing every thing itself, bears the burthen of the State. However exorbitant the Authority of Executive Power in Great Britain may appear, it would not perhaps be too great in the Republic of Venezuela; here the Congress has bound both the hands and heads of the Magistrates, and has assumed a portion of the Executive functions, contrary to the maxim of Montesquieu, who says, that a representative body ought not to take upon itself an active principle; it ought to make laws and see those executed which it does make. Nothing is so dangerous to a people as a weak Executive, and if it has been deemed necessary to endow it with so many attributes in a monarchy, how infinitely more indispensable would it be in a republic. Let us fix our attention to this difference, and we shall find that the equilibrium of power ought to be distributed in two ways. In a Republic the Executive ought to be the strongest, because every thing combines against it; and on the other hand in a Monarchy the Legislative ought to be the most powerful, as every thing unites in favor of the Sovereign. The veneration, which people bear for a regal magistracy, is a proof of its influence in augmenting the superstitious respect paid to that species of authority. The splendor of the Throne, Crown, and People, the formidable support given by the nobility, the immense riches acquired by generations of the same dynasty, and the hereditary protection afforded by Kings to each other, are considerable advantages militating in favor of royal authority, and render it almost unlimited. Those very advantages are a reason why a Republican Magistrate should be endowed with greater power than that possessed by a Constitutional Prince.

A republican magistrate is an individual in the midst of society, entrusted with the duty of curbing the impetuosity of the people towards licentiousness, and the propensity of Judges and Administrators to an abuse of the laws. Such a one, with regard to the legislative body, the senate, and the people, is a single individual resisting the combined attack of the opinions, the interests, and passions of society, which, according to what Carnot says, is constantly striving betwixt the desire of governing and that of not being subject to any authority. He is in short one, at variance with a multitude of others. The only corrective to such weakness is a vigorous and suitable resistance to the opposition made to the executive power by the legislative body.

To form a stable Government, a National feeling is required possessing an uniform inclination towards two principal points, regulating public will, and limiting public authority, the bounds of which are difficult to be assigned, but it may be supposed that the best rule for our direction, is reciprocal restriction and consecration, so that there may be the least friction possible betwixt Legitimate Will and Legitimate Power.

and people of a republic. If the Executive do not possess the means of exercising all the authority properly placed at its disposal, it becomes null, and the government expires, leaving anarchy, usurpation, and tyranny as its heirs and successors.

Let the whole system of Government therefore be strengthened, and the equilibrium established in such a manner, that it cannot be overturned, or its refinement become a cause of decay. As no form of Government is so weak as a Democracy, its Constitution ought to be as solid as possible, and its institutions conducive to stability. If such be not the case, we may reckon on having only a Government on trial, and not a permanent system; and, on having a wavering, tumultuous, and anarchical community, and not a social establishment in which happiness, peace and justice reign.

Legislators!—Let us not be presumptuous, but moderate in our pretensions. It is by no means likely that we can do what has never yet been accomplished by any of the human race, what the greatest and wisest Nations have never effected. Undefined Liberty, and absolute Democracy are the rocks on which Republican hopes and expectations have been wrecked.

Take a view of the Republics of antiquity, or those of modern times, and of those rising into existence, and you will find that almost all have been frustrated in their attempts. The men who aim at legitimate institutions and social perfection, are undoubtedly deserving of every praise; but, who can say that mankind possesses complete wisdom, or that they practise all the virtues which the union of power and justice imperatively demand? Angels, and not men, can only exist free, peaceful, and happy, in the exercise of sovereign power.

Whilst the people of Venezuela exercise the rights they lawfully enjoy—let us moderate the excessive pretensions which an incompetent form of government might suggest—and let us give up that federal system which does not suit us—let us get clear of the triumvirate executive power, and concentrate it in one President—and let us commit to him sufficient authority to enable him to resist the inconveniences arising from our recent situation, from the state of warfare we have been suffering from, and from the kind of foreign and domestic enemies we have had to deal with, and with whom we shall have to contend for a length of time. Let the legislative power resign the attributes belonging to the executive, and acquire nevertheless fresh consistency, and fresh influence in the equilibrium of authority. Let the courts of justice be reformed by the permanency and independence of the judges, by the establishment of juries, and of civil and criminal codes, not dictated by antiquity nor by conquering kings, but by the voice of nature, by the cry of justice, and by the genius of wisdom.

It is my anxious wish, that every part of the Government and Administration should acquire that degree of vigour, which can alone sustain a due equilibrium not simply amongst the members of the Government, but even amongst the various ranks of which society is composed. It would not signify, were the springs of a political system to be relaxed, if that relaxation did not occasion the dissolution of the social body, and the ruin of those associated. The cries of the human race in the field of battle and in tumultuous assemblies, appeal to Heaven against those inconsiderate and blind Legislators, who have thought they could with impunity make trials of chimerical instructions. All the nations on earth have sought after Liberty, some by arms, and others by Laws, passing alternately from anarchy to despotism, or from despotism to anarchy, but very few have been satisfied with moderate attainments, or adopted Constitutions conformable to their means, nature and circumstances.

Let us not attempt what is impossible, least by endeavoring to rise too high in the Regions of Liberty, we fall into the abyss of tyranny. From absolute Liberty there is always a descent to absolute Power, and the medium betwixt the two extremes is supreme social liberty. Abstract ideas give rise to the pernicious idea of unlimited liberty. Let us so act, that the power of the People be restrained within the limits pointed out by reason and interest; that the National will be curbed by a just Authority; and that a civil and criminal Legislation, analogous to our Constitution, govern imperatively the Judicial Power; in which case an equilibrium will exist, and those differences and discords avoided which would embarrass the concerns of State, as well as that species of complication which shackles instead of uniting society.

To impose equitable and prudent restrictions on the primary and electoral assemblies, the first barrier is opposed to popular licentiousness, and thereby those injurious and tumultuous meetings avoided, which at all times have given rise to prejudicial consequences in the election, and which have of course been entailed on the magistrates and the government, as the primordial act is generative of either the liberty or slavery of a people.

Love of country, Laws, and Magistrates, ought to be the ruling passion in the breast of every Republican. Venezuelans love their country but not its Laws, because they are bad, and the source of evil, and as little could they respect their Magistrates, as the old ones were wicked, and the new ones are hardly known in the career they have commenced. If a sacred respect does not exist for country, laws, and constituted authorities, society is a state of confusion, an abyss, and a conflict of man with man, and of body with body.

To save out incipient Republic from such a chaos, all our moral powers will be insufficient, unless we melt the whole People down into one mass; the composition of the government is a whole, the Legislation is a whole, and National feelings ought to be our device. The blood of our citizens is various; let us mix it to make it one; our constitution has divided Authority, let us agree to unite it: our Laws are the sad remains of all ancient and modern Despotisms, let the monstrous structure be demolished, let it fall, and withdrawing from its ruins, let us erect a Temple of Justice, and under the auspices of its sacred influence, let us dictate a Code of Venezuelan Laws.

Should we wish to consult records and models of Legislation,—Great Britain, France, and North-America, present us with admirable ones. Popular education ought to be the first care of the Congress' paternal regard. Morals and knowledge are the cardinal points of a Republic, and morals and knowledge are what we most want.

Let us take from Athens her Areopagus, and the guardians of customs and Laws; let us take from Rome her censors and domestic Tribunals, and forming a holy alliance of those moral institutions—let us renew on earth the idea of a people not contented with being free and powerful, but which desires also to be virtuous.

Let us take from Sparta her austere establishments, and form from those three springs a reservoir of virtue.

Let us give our Republic a fourth Power with Authority to preside over the infancy and heats of men—public spirit, good habits, and Republican morality. Let us constitute this Areopagus to watch over the education of youth and National instruction, to purify whatever may be corrupt in the Republic—to impeach ingratitude, egotism, luke-warmness in the Country's cause, sloth, and idleness—and to pass judgment on the first grants of corruption and pernicious example.

We should correct manners with moral pain, the same as the law punishes crime with corporal, not only what may offend, but what may ridicule; not only what may assuage, but what may weaken, and not only what may violate the constitution, but whatever may infringe on public decency.

The jurisdiction of this really sacred Tribunal ought to be effective in every thing regarding education and instruction, and only deliberative as to pains and punishments; and thus its annals and records, in which will be inscribed its acts, and deliberations, and the moral principles and actions of citizens, will be the registers of virtue and vice. Registers which the people will consult in their elections, the magistrates in their determinations, and the judges in their decisions. Such an institution, however chimerical it may appear, is much easier to realise, than others of less utility to mankind established by some ancient and modern Legislators.

Legislators! By the project of the constitution, which I respectfully submit to your consideration, you will discover the feeling by which it was dictated.

In proposing the division of

MASONIC.

PRAYER,
Propounded by the Rev. Mr. WARD, at
the Episcopal Church, on the 24th
inst, being the anniversary of St John
the Baptist.

ALMIGHTY GOD! our Creator, our Preserver, our Infinite Benefactor, our Father, and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ—with love, with reverence, and with gratitude of soul, we, thy children and servants, would confidently approach thee at this time, to supplicate the continuance of thy favors, and to thank thee for the manifold tokens of thy paternal regard, evinced in our formation with such noble capacities, and in the various means of their exercise, to thy glory, to our own individual happiness, and to the happiness of those who partake with us in the same common nature, with whom we are connected by consanguinity, by affection, by friendship, by society, by similarity of sentiment, by the like previous faith in the atonement of thy incarnate Son, and in the glorious promises of an incorruptible inheritance through the merits of his precious blood.

May we duly feel and confess our unworthiness of such exalted privileges; and while we penitently acknowledge the waywardness of our lives, may we look up to thee with full and cheering confidence that thou art always ready to pardon, and to continue the conditions of thy paternal love. Enable us to forsake every devious and destructive path, and to pursue the salutary way of thy commandments with joyful and undeviating steps. Fix in our minds a full and operative sense of our responsibility to thee, for the improvement of our talents, for the exercise of devotion, of love, of gratitude, of piety, to thee—of sympathy, of kindness and charity, towards our fellow men.

May we realize both the importance and necessity of a continual advancement in knowledge and in science, and in an acquaintance with our various duties as inhabitants of this world, and candidates for thy future and eternal favor.

In dependence upon thy fatherly goodness, may we look up to thee amidst the multifrom transactions and events of life, for wisdom to direct, and for strength in all things to accomplish thy sacred will.

Enable us fully to receive the word of truth and salvation, which thou hast mercifully inspired, and sent unto us, preaching peace by Jesus Christ—that he is the way, the truth, and the life, of all who obey him. May we sincerely and diligently listen to the precepts, the admonitions, the invitations, and the threatenings of thy perfect law; and may they become effectual to the conversion of our souls to thee our God.

May the examples of thy faithful servants, exhibited in the bright pages of thy everlasting truth, excite us to imitate their virtues, and to seek as our chief object, the accomplishment of all those glorious promises which have been fulfilled in them.

May the light of that excellent character, whose fidelity in well-doing was so unshaken, and whose exalted virtues we have assembled to commemorate upon this anniversary, shine upon our hearts, and warm them with fervent love to thee, to thy Son, our only Saviour, and to our associates in the common duties, joys and sorrows of frail mortality. May it firmly attach us to the cause of genuine religion, of virtue, and benevolence. May we ever conduct from principle, from a sense of the fitness of obedience to the dictates of our own conscience, and to the counsels of thy sacred word.—Let the zeal and fidelity with which thy holy baptist called men to repentance and righteousness of life, with which he prepared the way for the reception of thy grace and salvation, freely tendered through thy immaculate Son, constrain us continually to exert ourselves in the cause of truth, of virtue, of piety, and human happiness.

May the comfort, the prosperity, the felicity of our brethren, constantly receive our care, our solicitude, and the full application of our ability to advise, to direct, to encourage, to comfort and relieve. May our hearts, refined and warmed by grace, glow with brotherly love, with sympathy, with compassion, and mutual affection.

May the diffusive spirit of our sublime & holy religion, our profession as disciples of him who is the essence & fountain of benevolence, incline us to be kind, tender-hearted, and peaceable, ever disposed to make due allowance for the weakness, the mistakes, the errors, and the transgressions of those who are engaged in the same spiritual service, who bow themselves in worship before the same Majestic Being, and who acknowledge the same Redeemer and Saviour of the world.

Dispel from our minds by the beams of the celestial truth, all bigotry, superstition, and self-conceit.

May we be sincere, intelligent, and candid, ever anxious to advance in faith, in knowledge, and in virtue. Fill our hearts with penitence, with charity, with pious affections, with every sentiment calculated to render us Christians, indeed. Let the benedictions and plenitude of thy grace, be shed upon our common country. Preserve from detraction, our civil institutions, our seminaries of learning and our means of education, our civil and social habits. May we have enlightened and upright legislators, compassionate and conscientious executors, and may we enjoy the blessings of freedom, of right, of security, in our persons, in our property, and in our friends. Continue to us the liberty of conscience, of investigation, of paying our homage to thee, without molestation.

Give us a spirit of economy, of christian simplicity, of fidelity to our engagements, of diligence in our several callings, and crown our lawful undertakings with success. Bless, individually and collectively, the ancient society, which has this day convened in various parts of the civilized world, to cultivate a spirit of humanity, of philanthropy, of mutual affection, of operative religion, of compassion to the friendless, the widow, and the orphan. Give them the genuine spirit of their order. May their good deeds silence the voice of reproach, and compel those who are unacquainted with their ruling principles, to acknowledge their value. May they diligently follow the bright example of that excellent character, who was sent to prepare the way for thy incarnate and spotless son—Whatsoever things are true—whatsoever things are honest—whatsoever things are lovely—whatsoever things are of good report; these may they cherish—these may they pursue, without intermission. May they beneficially exemplify their principles by union, by harmony, by brotherly affection, by a lively interest in whatever relates to the order and amelioration of civil, social and religious society, and to the elevation and expansion of the rational mind. May they co-operate in building the temple of science, of pure morals, and of genuine Christianity.

Fellow laborers, under one master in the same glorious work, may they be guided by wisdom, and cemented by love, till their work shall be finished, and they translated to inhabit and admire forever the house and temple of the living God, the Supreme Architect of countless systems and glorious worlds.

Smile graciously upon us, thy children, while we wait in thy presence. May we be serious, penitent, and grateful to thee, for all thy mercies. May our hearts glow with the pure flame of devotion, of love to thee and to each other.

Let thy grace abide upon thy servant, whose office requires him to speak in thy name, concerning our best and permanent interests. May his soul be alive to the good of society, of individuals, and to the interests of true religion.—May he set forth thy truth, with scrupulousness, with simplicity, and gentleness. May it appear beautiful and lovely, and may it be approved by all who hear it. May his labor this day, be crowned and blessed in the increase of piety, of philanthropy, of practical knowledge, of sympathy, of activity in well-doing. May he build upon the true foundation, which neither time nor eternity can remove. May his materials be those which have been provided by the master builder of the world, and may they be so squared and planned, as to exhibit a firm and regular fabric, which shall be approved in the world to come.

Accept, our gracious Parent, the thanksgivings of our hearts, for the countless blessings of thy providence and grace. We bless thy almighty goodness, in giving us a rational and immortal soul, in providing for its improvement here, and felicity hereafter. We pour out the unfeigned gratitude of our souls, for the free and unmerited gift of thy Son, to open the way for our escape from the dread effects of thy just displeasure. We thank thee for the salutary agency of thy divine spirit upon our minds—for his illumination, admonitions, encouragement, and consolations. May we daily call to mind all thy mercies. May our whole conduct be worthy of thy children, thy servants and the disciples of thy son. For what we are—for what we have enjoyed, and for what we are encouraged to expect on earth; and when we are removed from our mortal scenes, dispose us ever to ascribe the glory to thee, through the merits of the Redeemer whom thou hast given us. Amen.

SERMON,

Delivered by the Rev. C. W. CLOW, at the same place, and on the same occasion.

ISAIAH, 42, & 16.

"I will bring the blind by a way that they know not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known; I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight; these things will I do unto them, and not forsake them."

These expressions of divine inspiration, my brethren, point at one and the same time, to the lapsed and fallen state of man, and to the goodness of God in their recovery.

The blindness and ignorance alleged in our text to the sons of Adam, are facts full in point, and go far to prove, incontrovertibly, that men in their present natural state, are not the happy, the enlightened, the Godlike beings, they were, when pronounced by the great Maker and Inspector of Heaven and Earth, verily so.

If we want further proof of this melancholy fact, we need only appeal to our daily experience, mix with multiplied natural evils, such as are common to men, where we find connected with blindness and ignorance, a numerous train of destructive consequences, calculated to annoy our present enjoyment, and to consummate our future destruction; and all this as the just reward of our former disobedience. Then blame not your Maker, who answers thus for himself in Milton:

"Man will fall—
He and his faithless progeny. Whose fault? Whose but his own? Ingrate, he had of me All he could have; I made him just and right, Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. Such I created all the ethereal Powers And Spirits, both them who stood, and them who failed; Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. Not free, what proof could they have giv'n sin—
Otrue allegiance, constant faith or love,
Where only what they needs must do appear'd,

Not what they would? what praise could they receive?
What pleasure I from such obedience paid, When will and reason (reason also is choice) Useless and vain, of freedom both desp'ld, Made passive both, had serv'd necessity, Not me? They therefore as to right belong'd, So were created, nor justly accuse Their Maker, or making, or their fate, As if predestination over-mild Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree Or high foreknowledge; they themselves de-creed.

Their own revolt, not I! If foreknow,

Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,

Which had no less prov'd certain, unfor-

kown.

Thus while we remember and repent of our sins that have separated between us and our God, and have immersed us into blindness, into ignorance, and into moral death, we are compelled to charge ourselves with the cause of our ruin, and justify the ways of God to man—who says, "I will bring the blind by a way they knew not; I will lead them in paths they have not known,"—then man shall not quite be lost, but saved, who will consent to be led by him, who has promised to make darkness light before him, and crooked things straight.

The expression of our text implies consent and willingness on the part of the candidate, so that man shall be blest as far as man permits, since Heaven has armed him with this illustrious though tremendous power to counteract his own most gracious ends. Heaven wills our happiness—allows our doom—invites us ardently, but not compels;—Heaven but persuades, almighty man decrees. If ye are willing and obedient, says the divine inspiration to man, Ye shall eat the good of the land, and he who has promised to bring the blind by a way that they knew not, may be safely trusted in as a faithful leader; and his name is called Wonderful Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. The means that he has provided to effect the good he has promised to men, are by us to be regarded as entirely efficient, and of divine origin—whether it be revelation that informs our mind, or whether it be religion that unites us to one another, or whether we consider them all together, we are bound to consider every good and perfect gift as coming from God, and designed to lead us, in paths we have not known, back to the divine source from whence they originate.

It is by revelation, my brethren, that we know the will of God respecting us, and this is the means by which we have been lead in paths that we know not. It is through this medium we have learnt that God so loved the world as to give his only begotten son to die, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish. Revelation teaches us, the doctrine of the creation, and of the fall of man, and of his redemption through Jesus Christ, who is also the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, and to whom St. John the Baptist, (whose memory we this day celebrate,) was a harbinger—a morning star; that proclaimed the near approach of the Son of Righteousness, in whose borrowed light the prophets and holy men of old had shone as his agents, leading the blind in the way of righteousness and peace.—St. John who was a patron of masonry, occupied a very distinguished rank in society. His dispensation served as a twilight between the darker ages, and the ushering in of the great luminary of Heaven and Earth, who in due time was manifested in the flesh to take away the sin of the world. It is said of him (St. John) at his birth, "and thou child shalt be called the prophet of the highest, for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord, to prepare his ways to give the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins; through the tender mercy of God, whereby the day spring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace." John says of himself, "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight in the desert." Jesus Christ says of him, that of all the prophets born of women, there is not a greater than John the Baptist. He dwelt in the wilderness—he preached repentance—he proclaimed the advent of Jesus Christ, and pointed to him as the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world, that maketh darkness light and crooked things straight, and promises never to forsake those who put their trust in him—he introduces his gospel as a correct rule of faith and practice in all matters of religion, teaching us thereby to do unto all men as we would they should do unto us, which doctrine is also a prominent feature in the science of masonry, by which divine revelation is recognized and traditionally illustrated, so that the faithful mason enjoys all the benefit of this chief cornerstone, which has been too frequently set at naught by those who are unskillful in the word of life.

While the faithful mason, as the true christain, puts his trust in God, he is safely lead in paths that he knew not—he sees the glorious light of divine revelation, by which he is enabled to pass the rugged storms of life, and is raised to favor with God and man; and his strict conformity to the revealed word of God, entitles him to marked distinction among his brethren, and to that badge of honor worn only by the worthy; and when his work is done on earth, and he is called to lay aside the working tools of his profession, and to behold the glory of God, revealed in the face of Jesus Christ, his leader and saviour, by whom he has been conducted around this circle of life and duty, and who has said to the moral world as He did to the natural—"Let there be Light, and there was Light," he cheerfully joins in celebra-

ting this cap stone of his salvation, and bows himself with his face to the pavement, as the ancients did, and worships and praises the Lord, saying he is good, for his mercy endureth forever. Thus humbly does he enter through the living arch, into the sanctum sanctorum of the heavenly temple, to dwell forever with Him who has promised to do these things for him and not forsake him.

This hope, my brethren, we may have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the vale, whether our forerunner is for us entered; even Jesus made an High Priest for ever after the order of Melchisidec—who also is able to save them to the uttermost, who also come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them. Then let us, my brethren, consent to put our trust in him, and to be lead by him in paths that we have not known, that darkness may be light before us and crooked things straight. Thus shall the glory of the Lord shine round about us, and the angel of his peace proclaim within our breasts, Peace with God, and good will to all mankind. Then should all behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, as free, not using our liberty as a cloak for malice, but as servants of the most high, honoring all men, loving the brotherhood, and fearing God. Then should we be able to say to the christians, we are of your own kindred and sprang from the same noble family; and being led by the same star in the east, the same light, that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, we are, like you, engaged under the same divine master, in rebuilding the temple of purity and innocence, which sin at first destroyed, and at whose destruction we were taken captive and sent into the Babylon of darkness; but having heard the proclamation of release, we have been brought by a way we knew not—we have been lead in paths we had not known—darkness has been made light before us, and crooked things straight. All these things have been done unto us, by him who has promised not to forsake us.

With these promises, and with these hopes, my brothers, let us give all diligence to make our calling and election sure. And while we recognize our divine leader, and admire the virtuous and holy life of his Saint, and our brother, (John the Baptist) let it be our care, faithfully to follow the instructions, and promptly to obey the commands, of him, who has graciously vouchsafed to offer us deliverance, leading us through the rough ways of life, while we imitate the virtues of his faithful servants, bringing forth fruits meet for repentance, and growing up in holiness from little children to young men, and from young men to fathers in Christ, our Saviour, our High Priest, our God; the Alpha and Omega—the Beginning and the End, the First and the Last. Blessed are they who do his commands, that they may have a right to the tree of life, and enter thro' the gates into the city, the holy temple, the house not made with hands, the grand lodge above, eternal in the heavens.—The benevolence, the charity, the philanthropy, and the ultimate glory represented in the gospel, and inculcated in the science of masonry, are all engag'd, to invite, to persuade, and to lead men in the paths of peace, of holiness, and of eternal life.

The example of St. John, and of all the holy men of old, servants of God, and patrons of masonry, serve as so many incentives to prompt us to the performance of the important duties we owe to ourselves, to our brethren, and to our God; so that there appears to be nothing left undone on the part of our divine leader, to effect what he has promised to do, for the fallen sons of Adam. And shall he be left to complain of us, that we will not come unto him that we might have life?—that we reject the light, lest our deeds should be reproved? that we love darkness rather than light? that he has stretched out his hands all the day long to a wicked and disobedient people, who are determined to choose death in the error of their ways, and heap up wrath against themselves, to be revealed on the day of retribution? Forbid it Masonry! forbid it Christianity! forbid it Heaven! forbid it Almighty God! and have compassion on the children of thy creation, granting us wisdom to know and serve thee aright. Fulfil, we beseech thee, the divine promise thou wert pleased to make—bring us by a way we knew not—lead us in the paths of peace, of charity, of holiness, and of heaven; and when we are called to stand before our Chief Overseer, and the deeds done in the body are to be tried by the square of justice, may we be accepted through Jesus Christ our Leader, and our Saviour.—AMEN.

NORFOLK, JUNE 11.
The United States' ship John Adams, under the command of Commodore Perry, is at anchor in Lynnhaven Bay. The John Adams is expected to sail this day on a cruise, with sealed orders, and will be joined off the coast by the Ontario, from New York; and the Constellation and Peacock, now fitting out at Gosport, to follow as soon as they can be got ready. The squadron, when united, is to be commanded by Commodore Perry, and will then hoist his broad pendant on board the Constellation.

The three Indians who murdered Messrs. Wood and Bishop, on the Portage river, in Ohio, have been arrested and tried, and two of them convicted of murder, before the court of common pleas, held at Norwalk (Ohio)—they are to be hung on the first day of July next. The third, a lad of 16 years, was acquitted.

WINCHESTER BANK.

At a general meeting of the stockholders of the Winchester Commercial Bank, held at Dudley's Inn, on the 12th June, 1819, pursuant to a notice given agreeably to law, in the Kentucky Advertiser, published in Winchester; and the Western Citizen, published in Paris. There being present, 84 stockholders & proxies, representing eleven hundred and eighty-seven shares; and entitled, when seated (according to the act of assembly) to five hundred and twenty votes. George Webb was appointed chairman, and Willis R. Smith, Secretary.

On motion of Micah Taul, the following resolution was adopted—Yea, 300; Nays, 220.

Resolved, That the president and directors of the bank, be, and they are hereby instructed to take the most effectual measures to close the concerns of the same; having due regard as well to the interest of the stockholders, as to the debtors of the bank, with a view to an early surrender of the charter.

GEORGE WEBB, Ch'm.

WILLIS R. SMITH, Sec.

—:—:—

WASHINGTON, JUNE 16.

An Indian War brewing.—A letter from a gentleman at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, to another in this city, says that the Cherokee and Osage Indians are on the eve of another war. That the Cherokees are the aggressors, it is said, there is no doubt. They had, within a few days, stolen forty horses from the Osages; and, in taking them home, they killed four men, and wounded several more. This mode of procedure is looked upon by the Osage nation as a war measure, and justly. There are a number of the more northern Indians who are urging the Osages to war, and offer them assistance, &c. It is said Major Bradford, of the rifle regiment who commands at Fort Smith, sent word to them, if there was a war to be carried on, he must have a hand in it, and that they must and should suspend hostilities until they heard from him. He was to hold a council with them in a few days.

Nat. Int.

NY, JUNE 23.

Accounts are received at Montreal, that eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a proportional addition to the marines and seamen on the lakes, are on their way from Great Britain to Canada. Various conjectures are entertained as to the object of this movement. One states that it proceeds from the high-toned reply of the United States' government, in the explanation demanded by Great Britain on the Arbutnou and Ambrister business.

From the Missouri intelligence.

Arrived at this place on the 28th inst. from St. Louis, the Steam Boat Independence, capt. Nelson, of Louisville, K.

The safe arrival of the Independence cannot fail to correct the opinion formed by many that the Missouri could not be navigated by steam boats. It requires attention only to be navigated with as much safety, and nearly as great expedition as the Mississippi or Ohio; this boat having performed the trip, (a distance of 200 miles) in 24 sailing hours.

This being the first steam boat that ever ascended the Missouri, it was welcomed by acclamations, &c. from every settlement along its banks, and was viewed on her arrival by admiring hundreds, who considered this as the commencement of their future prosperity.

A PASSENGER.

The citizens of Philadelphia and New York are filled with a very natural alarm at the prevalence of Canine madness. It was not until one or two human victims had suffered the death that inevitably attends this horrible malady, that measures were taken to arrest its progress. Shall we, and the citizens of all those places which have yet escaped, wait a similar admonition.—*Nat. Int.*

A letter from Gibraltar, of April 3, to the editors of the Norfolk Herald, states that the Governor of that place had received from the Governor of Cadiz a perempt

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, JULY 2.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS EXPECTED IN TOWN TO-DAY.

A PROCESSION OF THE CITIZENS AND UNIFORM COMPANIES WILL BE FORMED ON SHORT STREET, BACK OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, AT THE THIRD BEAT OF THE DRUM, WHERE THE CITIZENS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO ATTEND.

By order of the Committee.

THE PRESIDENT.

It will have been seen that arrangements are made for his reception and entertainment. To the latter we have no objection. Indeed we should feel mortified were he to pass through without respectful notice. But we do not think it will add to his happiness—nor reflect any peculiar credit on the town—to make a military parade—and march out to escort him to the lodgings provided for him. If any escort were necessary, a few citizens could meet and welcome him. It ought to be remembered that Lexington was not silent on the subject of the pomp displayed, when Mr. Monroe made his eastern tour. If all the arrangements of the committee are executed, our citizens will hereafter be compelled to seal their lips, with regard to shew and ostentation.

It is hoped the president will remain with us long enough to examine the state of our factories. They will present to him a different aspect from that which they wore, when he was here in 1808. If their fallen state should produce any impression, it is possible, through the agency of the chief magistrate, that the government will take some steps to encourage domestic manufacturers.

The President and Gen. Jackson dined yesterday at the residence of Col. Richard M. Johnson, in Scott county. Several gentlemen of this place were guests.

We received, and promised to publish this week, part of a speech delivered by Maj. P. BUTLER, to a portion of his fellow citizens of Fayette. Its length compells a delay until next week.

NASHVILLE BANK.

A circular addressed to the public announces the suspension of specie payments by the Nashville bank. An expose of the situation of the institution accompanies the circular, which is intended to shew its solvency. The following brief will exhibit the real situation of the bank and its branches.

Specie and notes of other banks on hand, \$307,933 50

Debts due the bank, properly secured, \$1,596,751 77

Real estate, convertible into active funds, \$17,578 67

Deposits of individuals, \$213,955 71

Notes of the bank in circulation, \$567,116

Capital paid in, \$994,560

It is said by the directors, in their printed address, that pressure from the United States institutions, have compelled the measure, because the runs made on them cannot be met, without calling in debts due by individuals—and that such calls cannot be sustained by the community. The final view of the directors appears to be the winding up the concerns of the bank. It is highly probable, from various accounts, that many state banking establishments will have to follow the example of Nashville.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Nashville has also suspended specie payments, as will be seen by referring to the Nashville head.

NEW YORK SENATOR.

Mr. RUFUS KING is spoken of as the person who is to fill the present vacancy in the Senate of the United States, from the state of New York. This gentleman was a candidate at the last session of the legislature; and thirty votes were all that he obtained. He is a man of distinguished talents, particularly in commercial affairs. But is he a correct politician? Is he a sound republican? Is he one of those thorough-going statesmen who zealously defend the interests and prosperity of the republic? We presume to advance the opinion, that he is not. It seems to us that Mr. KING is a dangerous man. He wears a republican's cap—but beneath that lurks a deadly animosity to the good old principles of democracy. It is notorious that Mr. KING's political life has been, in the councils of the nation, opposed to the principal acts of the two last administrations that have passed by. It is therefore, the state of New York could select a man, whose politics were of a fixed character, it would be greatly preferable.

We observe, with some degree of pain, that the "Franklin Gazette," and several other democratic newspapers to the eastward have taken up Mr. KING. We are at a loss to know what event has transpired, since last winter, to revolutionize the feelings of our republican brethren towards him. The "great" state of New York can surely furnish a man of talents—political integrity—and settled feelings, without resorting to the federal ranks:—and we do think the petty factions, that have been raging there for some time, should give way on an occasion, like that of the election of a national senator.

If the democrats compromise with any other party, and agree upon a federal senator, they dispense with the dignity and uprightness of the principles which gave them name. We despise a compound of politics. Let democracy stand or fall by its own merit.

COMMERCE.

A letter from Bremen, dated March 26, to a house in Baltimore, mentions the continuance of dullness in business. The navigation of the rivers had for a month been re-opened. But the merchants of the interior had not sent forward their orders; and appeared to indicate an intention of holding back to see how prices would be regulated.

Confidence had been entertained that there would be an increased demand for tobacco, and of course an increase of price. This expectation produced a delay of sales. But when the wished for period arrived, it was without improvement. Prices continued lower than they were in September and October last. On Maryland and Kentucky tobacco and stems, there was an evident decline of value.

Speaking of the tobacco of this country the writer remarks:

In consequence of the large stock of Kentucky tobacco in England, which it appears, must and will find its way at least to the continent, prices of this article have of late given way near 1 gt. per lb. and parcels will not now average more than 10 gros. Several hundred hds. have already been purchased in London and Liverpool for here, at 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 d. which stands in at about 9 to 9 1/2 gts. including all charges. In consequence of these and other purchases, prices have advanced in London a 1/4 to 12; but as at this improvement orders will no doubt be missing, I presume prices will retrograde.—Common but sound Kentucky has been sold at 9 1/2 gts. and 9 3/4 gts. already. Should parcels to be got at 9 gts. that article would, in my opinion, deserve the attention of speculators. Our present stock may amount to about 900 hds.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

Independent Fire Company, No. I

The following was yesterday received by a mercantile house in this city, from their correspondence in France:—

HAVRE, May 2, 1819.

Business still remains limited in its operations. Money, however, has become abundant at Paris, and all outstanding engagements have been liquidated; but speculation is kept in check by the dreadful state of the English markets.

"Carolina and Louisiana cottons sell at the quotations; of the former we have 6000 bales, and of the latter 2000 bales. Rice dull at 29t. in bond. Coffee and pepper abundant and without demand."

No further arrangements are contemplated among the commercial men here and at Paris. Confidence is coming round, and, as soon as an amelioration takes place in the English markets, business will, I expect, resume its wonted activity here."

The ship Prince Madoc, from Greenwich, sailed thence on the 5th ult. The last letters say that cotton was daily declining in that market. The sales of the week preceding the last of May, comprised 323 bales Georgia Upland, at 12 1/2; and 73 bales New Orleans, at 14 1/2 ahd. The only transaction in tobacco, of any consequence, was a sale of 50 hds. Kentucky, at 44d.—100 lbs. Montreal potashads been sold at 42s.

NEW YORK, June 4.

The steam ship Savannah, on her passage to Russia, was seen, on Saturday last, in lat. 33° 30' long. 63°, by captain Brown, of the schr. Union, from Madeira. At first view it was supposed she was a ship on fire. She moved rapidly having her sails set and machinery in operation.

Nashville, June 22.

We have been obligingly furnished with a copy of the resolutions of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Nashville, with their reasons for suspending specie payments, at the present crisis, which we present to our readers.—Clar-

"Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Nashville, June 13, 1819.

The board of Directors, view with regret the efforts now making to drain our country of specie. They believe the arrangements which are about to be carried into effect for that purpose, not only injurious to the bank, but destructive to the country—and that its prosperity depends upon devising some means by which this evil may be averted—and that no other plan will so effectively avert that object, as a temporary suspension of specie payment. In arriving at this conclusion they are not in-

clined to the impression that Com. are otherwise than solvent, and able to redeem their paper, but believe that the interest of the country imperiously demands the adoption of this measure—therefore, Resolved, that there be a suspension of specie payment by this bank, but this order is to continue no longer than in the opinion of the board the prosperity of the country requires it."

JAMES TRUE, Jr. is a candidate for the Legislature from this county.

Married,

At Utica N. Y. on Sunday the 30th of May last, Mr. Stephen P. Norton, book binder, of this place, to Miss Elizabeth Coon of the former place.

Died,

In this town, yesterday at a very advanced age, Mr. John Maxwell, a very respectable citizen and one of the first settlers of Kentucky.

ATTENTION!!!

The members of the INDEPENDENT INFANTRY are requested to be punctual in their attendance T.G.D.J., at the fire of the cannon, completely armed and equipped, with 21 rounds of blank cartridge.

THOS. ANDERSON, Capt.

J. V. Bradford, Ord. Sergt.

Tammany Society.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING SUCCEEDED DANIEL PHAIDON, ESQ. IN THE

Auction and Commission Business,

PRESPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the studately occupied by said Bradford, at the corner of Short and Upper streets, where he intends to continue the aforesaid business.

He hopes from his experience therein, and by paying particular attention thereto, to give satisfaction to all those who shall please to favor him with their commands.

He will (if required) attend sales in town or country, or moderate terms.

Auctions will be held at the Auction Room, on Market and court days.

NATH. S. PORTER.

Lexington, June 30, 1819.—27-3t.

JOHN STICKNEY,

Has For Sale,

AT HIS STORE IN SHORT STREET,

TAR, Rosin, Beeswax, Blue Grass and Tim.

othy seed, Codfish, Chalk, Whiting, Spanish Brown, Stone Ochre, Terrell seenna, White and Red Lead, Chromate and Kings Yellow, Gold Leaf, Paint Oil and Brushes, Fine do for landscape painting, Camel's hair pencils, Gin and Gordials of various descriptions and of a fine quality, among which is a compound Gordial valuable for consumptive complaints.

ALSO, LOW FOR CASH,

OR EXCHANGE FOR WHISKY,

A handsome COACH and a CHARIOT,

OTTER, with harness complete.

July 2-27-3t.

Notice.

STOLEN from near Jonesborough, in the

county of Washington, East Tennessee, a

likely NEGRO GIRL named ROSE, about 5

feet 3 or 4 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age,

very black complexion, her left hand disfigured by a burn, and a bald spot on the same side of her head about the size of a dollar. Stolen by a free negro fellow named Jeffry Jackson, a blacksmith by trade, yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, 45 or 50 years of age; lumps on his right leg, with his toes outwards, supposed to be aiming for the state of Ohio, and will call the stolen girl Janny, having a free pass or indentures for his wife of that name, which he has left behind. Any person apprehending said negroes, securing them in any convenient jail, and advertising them in the Knoxville Register, all cost and reasonable charges will be paid by me.

EBEN L. MATHEWS.

The editors of the Kentucky Gazette will insert the above three times, and forward their account to this office.

Knoxville, June 15.—27-3t.

Mercer Circuit, Sct.

JULY TERM, 1819.

Jacob Yankey, Complainant,

Against

James Rice, George Rice, Jefferson Rice, Elizabeth Anderson, Thomas Lewis and Ann his wife, John Jamison and Polly Jefferson, David Shaw and Nancy his wife, William Conner, Jr. Hardin Gray and Polly his wife, Fielding Conner, Susan Conner and William Overstreet, heirs &c. of Fisher Rice, dead, and the unknown heirs &c. of William Chapman, dead, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE unknown heirs of William Chapman, dead, having failed to enter their appearance or answer the complainant's bill herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said heirs are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, the unknown heirs of William Chapman, dead, shall appear here on or before the 1st day of our next September term of this court, and file their answers to the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken against them as confessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two calendar months successively in some public newspaper of this Commonwealth, authorised by law to make such publication.

A copy. Attest,

27-3t. THO. ALLIN, c. c.

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on the 5th inst. a

BLACK HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, with

a small star in his forehead, and a lump on his

withers like the fistula, coming rather on the

near side, has a blemish on the near eye, and a

long heavy head, long broad feet, and has a

long loty tail, is full fifteen hands high. Who

ever will deliver said horse to the subscriber,

or give such information that I get him again shall be handsomely rewarded for their

trouble by the subscriber, one mile from Lexington, on the Versailles road.

MARTHA BOYD.

June 25—26-3t.

John Deverin,

Intending to leave this Country, offers for sale

all his establishment of

DISTILLERY,

SUCH is it now in Mr. Clay's house, near

the Hotel opposite the court-house, with

all the distillery apparatus; and for a certain

sum I will teach the purchaser the making

of Gin, and all kinds of Cordials.

Said Deverin offers likewise for sale, for

cash, or good endorsed notes,

300 ACRES of LAND,

First quality in Cumberland county, 4 miles

from Cumberland river. For further information apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. Geo. Mermaid, Jessamine county, four miles from Nicholasville.

JOHN DEVERIN.

Lexington, June 15, 1819—25-3t.

PLANK.

90,000 FEET of PINE, POPLAR and

CHEERY PLANK, for sale at Cleveland's

Landing. Apply to

JEREMIAH ROGERS.

July 1—27-4t.

Fayette county, Set.

TAKE up by Daniel Bryant, two and a



FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
TO THE MARTIN

THAT SINGS BY MY WINDOW.

SWEETEST minstrel hovering near me,
Ling'ring round thy straw built nest,
Cease to shun me, cease to fear me—
Come and charm my woes to rest.

Now while darkness veils creation,
And thy unfleg'd nestlings sleep,
Near my window take thy station,
Sing and sooth me while I weep.

There are strains that Nature teaches,
How they charm my list'ning ear!
Every thrill my bosom reaches,
Quells a sigh, or dries a tear.

Not the melting notes which languish
On the lips where REASON reigns,
Calm my soul or sooth my anguish
Like thy simple, artless strains.

For in souls, whose choral powers
Chain the mind in magic spell,
Off dissimulation lowers—
Anger, pride, and malice dwell.

But thy song of simple pleasures
Speaks no envious mortal nigh;
While it hymns in artless measures
HIM, who hears the raven's cry.

O, then come, and free from danger,
Pour thy notes in numbers wild:
Sooth the sorrows of a stranger;
Cheer affliction's lonely child.

ALGEA.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.
HARD TIMES

Addressed to the American people.

HARD times! from every quarter is the cry;
Hard times, indeed! The fact I do deny.
Is it hard times, when, if the truth you tell,
You must confess you live extremely well?
On best of meats and wheaten bread you dine,
And drink in plenty whiskey, ale or wine;
Dress fine as lords; move to and fro at ease,
Work when you please, and play whene'er you please.

O Providence, have such a people cause,
(People who own no sovereign but the laws!)
To mourn their plight, thy mercies to decry,
Because on wings of gold they cannot fly?
Ungrateful race! to whom your God hath given,
The ~~best~~ the ~~cheapest~~ ~~richest~~ hoon of heaven.

Turn but your eyes to Europe's distant shore,
Silence your groundless plaints and sigh no more.
Then view your fellow man; behold his doom:
Bound to the soil or fastened to the loom:
For priests and nobles daily fore'd to toil,
Who of his labor makes a sport and spoil:
A scanty pittance to their victim give,
And call it charity, to let him live.
Your fate with his, Americans! compare;
Be thankful, and your murmurings forbear.

PORTLAND, (MAINE,) MAY 25.

MAMMOTH BOY.

Of all the wonders which the "era of good feelings" has given birth to, that of the infant child now exhibiting in this town, may justly be ranked among the first. He was born in Prospect, in the District of Maine, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1817, being less than two years of age. He is of the following dimensions, viz.:

In height, 3 feet,
Girts round the calf of his leg, 1 inches,
" round the leg an inch above the knee 15 1/4
" round the waist, 3 feet 6 inches
Considerably larger than a common sized man. His weight, when last taken, was 104 lbs.—His appetite is remarkably keen and his health good; so that in process of time, he bids fair to vie with Daniel Lambert or Larra O'Brien, the Irish Giant.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Rule of the Circuit-court of the United States for the Kentucky District, will be sold on the Second day of AUGUST next, at twelve of the clock at noon of that day, at Public Auction, the following personal property, to wit: A Likely NEGRO WOMAN, named Chloe; 15 boxes Glassware, assorted; 20 Shales Stock in the Lexington White Lead Manufacturing Co.; One Pair Dearborn's Patent Stelyards; one sett Gig Harness, and a variety of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE. Also, a quantity of Cotton Bagging.

And on the same day and hour, the dwelling HOUSE and LOT now occupied by John P. Schatzell, in the town of Lexington; also TEN ACRES of LAND, lying near Fowler's Garden.

The personal property will be sold at the said house occupied by John P. Schatzell, and also the said House and Lot. The ten Acre Lot will be sold on the premises immediately after closing the sales of the House and Personal Property. The personal property will be sold for notes with approved securities, payable on the 25th day of October next, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in Lexington. The House and Lot and Ten Acre Lot, will be sold on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, for similar notes.

For further particulars and a more perfect description of the property, apply to either of the undersigned.

JOHN TILFORD,
THO. W. HAMILTON, Comrs.
R. S. TODD,

Lexington, June 16, 1819—25tf

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1
G.L. of an unexceptionable character.
Enquire of the Printers.

June 3d, 1819—23tf

Elijah Merton,
of Lexington, Kentucky,
has associated himself with WM. B. DEWITT,
late of NEW-YORK, for the purpose of
TRANSACTING

Commission Business in New
Orleans,

Under the firm of
William B. DEWITT & CO.

THEY respectfully solicit a portion of
the Western Consignments. The busi-
ness will be conducted more particularly under
the personal attention of Mr. Dewitt, any
gentleman by inquiring in Lexington, Ky. or
New-York of Mr. Dewitt's acquaintances, will
receive the most satisfactory assurances of
his high standing as a man of integrity, assiduity
and correct commercial information.

References for the State of Kentucky.
James Morrison,
Charles Wilkins, Lexington.
John W. Hunt,

May 25—22tf

Clocks and Watches.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his cus-
tomers and the public generally, that he
has for sale a quantity of

Eight Day Clocks and a variety of

Watches;

Principally of the plain English first rate time
pieces, which he will sell very low for cash.—
He also continues to carry on the Clock, Watch,
Silversmith, and Jeweller's Business. Those
who wish to favor him with their custom, will
please apply at his shop on Main street, a few
doors above the Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank,
in Lexington, and nearly opposite Keen's ta-
vern.

He begs leave to inform Silversmiths, Mer-
chants and others, that he has lately established
the Manufactury of

SILVER THIMBLES,

Of various kinds, and of the first quality, which
he will sell by wholesale at the Philadelphia
prices.

He also has for Sale, or to Rent,

Several Houses & Lots in Lexington,
Suitable for public business or private resi-
dences, which he will dispose of for very moderate
terms. He also has for Sale, several valuable

Tracts of LAND,

in this state and the state of Ohio, in which
great bargains may be had on early applica-
tion.

SAMUEL AYRES.

April 21-17-14.

White Flint Glass Works,

Wellsville, Brooke County, Va.
THE company that formerly carried on the
GLASS WORKS of this place, having de-
clined the business last November, we have
taken the works, and now have them in blast,
prepared to fill any orders in the

White Flint & Green Hollow
Glass line.

We will attend particularly to the blowers, and
have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and
each size uniformly the same, of the very best
quality, and always at the lowest Pittsburgh
prices, to customers on a liberal credit. Any
orders sent to the Commission Merchants of
Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and
sent to W. Wheeling or otherwise, as may be di-
rected, and all orders directed to the subscriv-
ers per mail or otherwise, will be thankfully
received and immediately attended to—also,
orwarded agreeably to directions, by water
or land, without any charge for forwarding.

We will at almost all times barter or ex-
change Glass for any articles of the product
or manufacture of other parts of the country,
which is usually sent to this part for sale—partic-
ularly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri.

Any persons having articles that they sup-
pose would suit us, and wish to barter, will
please make their propositions per mail, and
we pledge ourselves to answer without delay.

JOHN J. JACOB & CO.

May 14, 1819.—24-3m.

New Commission Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A

Commission Warehouse,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF

WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM.
D. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been
in our employment for a length of time, and in
whose steadiness, abilities and attention to
business, we have the most perfect reliance,
and solicit our friends and the public indul-
gence with a share of their patronage; and at
the same time inform our friends, that WM.
D. DUNCAN is authorised to receive any
debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will
be good for the same.

CROMWELL, DORRIN & PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819—21-14t

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

April 13—16tf

Just Received, and for Sale by
SHREVE & COMBS,

25 BBL. BROWN SUGAR,

4 do. Cognac Brandy,

4 do. H. GIN,

21 PIPES S. M. WINE,

14 Boxes containing two doz. bottles each
of MADEIRAS.

A large quantity of American and English
PATENT CUT NAILS—all of which will be sold
unusually low.

JOHN J. JACOB & CO.

May 14, 1819.—24-3m.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of
the town of Lexington, on the third day of
June, 1819, the following ordinances were
introduced, and passed the first reading, to
wit:

BE IT ORDAINED, That any person who
shall wilfully cut down, bark or injure, or
latch any horse, to any tree, or box attached thereto,
planted around the public square, shall
forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars, to be
recovered before any justice of the peace,
and appropriated according to existing by-
laws.

Whereas many inconveniences have arisen
to the citizens in common, from the firing of
guns, pistols and other fire arms, for remedy
whereof,

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the
Town of Lexington, That the bounds and limits of
the in-lots of the said town, shall hereafter
be deemed and taken to commence at the
house of James Haggan, where he now resides,
to include the same; from thence to the house
of John Brand, his present residence on Lime-
stone-street, to include the same; thence to
the Roman Chapel, to include the same; from
thence to the late residence of Robert Mc-
Gowen, Sen. near the east end of Main-street,
to include the same; from thence to John Pope's
house, where William S. Dallam now lives,
to include the same; from thence to the Steam Mill
of Robert Huston & Co., to include the
same; from thence to the stone house of
Richard Higgins, the late residence of Hobt.
Patterson, to include the same; from thence
to the late residence of A. Bliss, to include the
same; from thence to the house of Matthew
Harris, Esq. his residence, to include the same;
from thence to the beginning, upon a straight
line from each of the above places to the other,
together with all streets and lots included
within the above described bounds, and all
the buildings binding thereon.

It is further enacted, That no person, except
watchmen, in discharge of their duties,
shall fire a gun, pistol, or other fire arms, ex-
cept in defence of life or property, within
the limits aforesaid, under the penalty of three
dollars for every such offence.

A copy, Attest,

H. B. SMITH, Clerk.

24-3t

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25tf

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SAUNDERS,

INFORMS the Ladies that she has just re-
ceived an additional supply of LEGHORN
and other BONNETS, which she offers for sale
at moderate prices, at her Millinery store, at
the corner of Main and Mill-streets Lexington,
where the Ladies and others, are invited
to call and see for themselves.

A Copy, Attest,

THOS. BODLEY C. F. C.

Lex, June 18—22.

Writing & Letter Paper,
MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

June 18—23tf

Superb Pearl Ornaments,
CONSISTING OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE
Head Ornaments, Lockets, Brooches
and Breast-Pins, just received by
JAMES M. PIKE,

No. 7, CHEAPSIDE,

WHICH for richness and elegance, never
have been equalled by any former in-
portations; the ladies are respectfully invited
to call and examine them.

Lex, April 9th—tf

CINCINNATI PORTER.

JUST received from the Brewery of Messrs.

Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of

Very Superior Porter,

WHICH is offered for sale to retailers on

my usual moderate terms, and shall re-
ceive from time to time an additional supply.

W. CONNELL.

April 9, 1819—tf

N. B. Any orders for bottled Porter sent

from the country, will be strictly attended to
after the first of May.

Lexington, March 26.—tf

P. S. A few gentlemen can be accommodated
with boarding.

Lexington, March 26.—tf

Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,

Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.

HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep

on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-

sale, an assortment of

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,

CONSISTING OF

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,

CASSETTES, HARD-WARE,

SATTINETTES, NAILS of every de-
scription, &c. &c.

They will also